

he said, was about one mile from E. C. Woodridge's house.

Story of the Burning.

Mr. E. V. Anderson, a kinsman of Forbes, and a justice of the peace of this county, told the story of the burning so far as he knew it. He said he was at Mr. Sam Forbes's place on the day after the burning, and had a conversation with Woodridge. Miss Janie Forbes was there; also Annie Forbes and a number of others. Woodridge told the witness that day that Charlie Forbes and his wife were coming to work on the day after the burning. It was that day that the witness decided to get detectives to work up the case. A few days after that Messrs. Brownell and Scott, the detectives, came up from Richmond to work up the case. He said he saw Woodridge also on the day of the burning of John S. Forbes. They were coming away from the grave-yard, he driving in his buggy and Woodridge walking beside it. He said to Mr. Anderson:

"Now, Van, you can see my motive."

"What?"

He said:

"Now, I am in possession of everything."

He waved his hand towards the Forbes farm, which was all around them.

"I said," continued Mr. Anderson, "explain what you mean."

He replied: "I will tell you some other time."

This testimony of Mr. Anderson was considered at first to be very valuable evidence, but Mr. Flood began to ask questions, and the jury, which was about to establish the fact that Woodridge was not in the crime, but meant this remark to be merely an ironical one.

Counsel for the prosecution at this point raised objection to Mr. Flood's questions, and the jury was retired while the lawyers discussed the matter. After the adjournment at 1 o'clock Mr. Anderson was recalled to the stand and he was asked whether or not he had heard of a conversation with Woodridge, in which Woodridge had said whether Anderson believed Woodridge guilty. Anderson said he had had such a conversation with Woodridge, and he had heard that Woodridge had said whether Anderson believed Woodridge guilty. He said to Mr. Anderson: "Now you see my motive."

His witness established the fact that Woodridge's tongue had been largely his undoing. Mr. Flood said that his client, Woodridge, always spoke in parables; that he was mysterious in his conversation, and that he could be readily misinterpreted in his remarks. Mr. Anderson, when asked whether Mr. Woodridge had such characteristics, said he did, and that Woodridge was a hard man to understand.

Finding of a Pistol.

J. H. Morris testified at some length as to a conversation which he had had with Woodridge. He said he asked Woodridge whether he thought Charlie Forbes was the man who had burned the house. Woodridge said: "No, I don't," but suggested that drunken men might have burned the house. The remarkable part of Morris's testimony was that in which he said that he was at the burnt Forbes place soon after the burning, and saw Woodridge there, and that Woodridge told him of the finding in the back yard, only a few feet away from the house, of a pistol. Woodridge told him that the pistol had its handle somewhat scorched, and that it was talking, and corroborated his brother's statement. It was brought out in this testimony that Woodridge has that pistol still in his possession, so far as is known.

It is the first mention of a pistol in this case; not even a rumor of the finding of a pistol has been known before. Woodridge had talked a great deal about the case, but so far as is known he has never mentioned the finding of this pistol to any one except J. H. Morris and J. H. Morris's family.

Woodridge's testimony to-morrow will be extremely interesting, so far as it bears upon this important matter.

The Dead Owner's Brother.

Mr. Peter A. Forbes, clerk of Buckingham county, and brother of the late John S. Forbes, stated that his brother was in his eighty-eighth year at the time of the burning, and that he had a long conversation with Woodridge on the day that he knew whose tracks they were about those dwellings; that one of them was Dora Gold, and that Woodridge suggested to him that children might have done the burning, or that drunken men might have committed the crime. He said Woodridge asked him this question: "Has it ever occurred to you that some men who wanted to buy the property did the burning?"

Mr. Flood asked Mr. Forbes how many acres of land Cliff Woodridge owned. Mr. Forbes replied that Woodridge did not own any land, but that his wife owned about four hundred acres.

Mr. Forbes acknowledged that he paid the detectives for working up the case, but that Woodridge had them brought to the county.

This was the last witness for the Commonwealth. The court adjourned at 4:30 o'clock.

All day to-morrow will be consumed with the examination of the witnesses for the defense. The day will probably be one of the most interesting ones of the entire trial, as it will show the strength of the defense. Congressman Flood, who is a splendid lawyer, is working very hard for his client, and he states emphatically that he will win the case. Messrs. Strode and Hubbard are also making noble efforts in prosecuting the accused.

The Ice Mission!

Help the Sufferers.

A contribution box can be found at

Times-Dispatch Business Office,

916 E. Main St.



If you're going on a flying trip—
Just trip in here first,
then there will be no "trip up" over your clothes line.

The cold spring has left fifty-two Outing Suits on our hands—you can put them on your back for \$5.75, they're worth \$12.

THE BIG SALES
in the various departments continue at the figures quoted yesterday.

Every sort of good Trunks, Bags and Cases to go away in are here.

O. H. BERRY & CO.
MEN & BOYS OUTFITTERS

TAGGART TO BE CHAIRMAN

(Continued from First Page.)

recognition whatever was given the Middle and far Western States. Under these conditions, Senator Bailey thinks, the least that can be done is to give the chairmanship of the National Committee.

Mr. Taggart came over from Long Island to-day and went to the Hoffman House, where he received a number of callers.

Sheehan and Belmont Out.
(By Associated Press.)
ESOPUS, July 22.—Judge Parker was informed to-day by the Associated Press of Senator Gorman's determination not to accept the chairmanship of the National Committee. William F. Sheehan, who was the choice of many Eastern leaders, was with Judge Parker at the time. He was asked whether he would now permit his name to go before the meeting of the National Committee to be held at the Hoffman House on Tuesday next, and replied laughingly, "Oh, nobody wants me for chairman."

Then seriously he discussed briefly his own position, making plain that he has no support of all factions. He said that he had talked a great deal about the case, but so far as is known he has never mentioned the finding of this pistol to any one except J. H. Morris and J. H. Morris's family.

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THE BIG LEAGUES.

Washington and Detroit Play Thirteen Innings.
NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Scores Yesterday.
Cincinnati, 4-12; Boston, 3-7.
St. Louis, 11; Philadelphia, 6.
Pittsburgh, 6; Brooklyn, 5.
Chicago, 6; New York, 4.

Where They Play To-day.
Brooklyn at Pittsburgh.
New York at Chicago.
Boston at Cincinnati.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.

Standing of the Clubs.

Clubs. Won. Lost. P. C.
New York 47 23 67.2
Chicago 49 23 68.2
Cincinnati 48 23 67.0
St. Louis 41 26 61.5
Brooklyn 29 51 36.7
Boston 23 53 30.1
Philadelphia 19 57 25.0

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Scores Yesterday.
Washington, 0; Detroit, 0 (13 innings).
Cleveland, 4; Philadelphia, 0.
St. Louis, 6; New York, 5.
Chicago, 9; Boston, 2.

Where They Play To-day.
St. Louis at Boston.
Cleveland at Philadelphia.
Chicago at New York.

Standing of the Clubs.

Clubs. Won. Lost. P. C.
Boston 50 20 71.4
Chicago 49 23 68.2
Cleveland 48 23 67.0
St. Louis 41 26 61.5
Brooklyn 29 51 36.7
Boston 23 53 30.1
Philadelphia 19 57 25.0

At Birmingham: Birmingham, 1; Shreveport, 0.

At New Orleans: New Orleans, 1; Montgomery, 0.

At Memphis: Memphis-Atlanta, rain.

At Little Rock: Nashville-Little Rock, rain.

WILL CONFER AGAIN TO-DAY

Unless Permanent Agreement Is Reached Allied Trades May be Called Out.

STATEMENT OF DONNELLY

(By Associated Press.)
CHICAGO, July 22.—The stockyards strike, which was renewed this morning in Chicago and all the other points where the big packing companies have branches, because the strikers were dissatisfied with the manner in which the arbitration, will continue for another former employee pending a settlement by day at least.

A joint conference between representatives of both sides to the controversy and representatives of the allied trades in an attempt to bring about a peaceful adjustment of this stockyards strike, was held to-night at 8:30 o'clock, with the understanding that another conference would be held to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock. At to-day's conference, which lasted five hours, a committee of ten, consisting of five representatives of the packers and five representatives of the meat butchers' union, was appointed to go over the whole situation, but the committee was unable to reach a working basis with which both sides would be satisfied.

Allied Trades May Strike

Whether the difficulty can be satisfactorily settled at to-morrow's meeting is problematic, as both the packers and the strikers maintain that they are living up to Wednesday's agreement for a settlement by arbitration, and that it is the other side which is responsible for the renewal of hostilities. After the night adjournment, a committee appointed for the purpose, merely announced that the meeting had failed, but that there was still hope of an agreement in the near future. No written statement of what transpired in the meetings was given out, as has been customary at former conferences, and the committee declined to give any further information except that another meeting would be held to-morrow.

Unless a settlement is reached to-morrow, the general belief is that a sympathetic strike of the allied trades in the packing industries, which was threatened last week, to enforce the demands of the strikers will be called. All these unions have signified their willingness to stand by the butchers if they are called on to assist in the trouble with the packers for supremacy.

In the following statement, given out to-night by Mr. Donnelly, president of the butchers' union, the reason why the strikers refused to return to work to-day is set forth:

"The packers signed an agreement that there would be no discrimination in the rehiring of the men. This was accepted in good faith. On the return of the men this morning they were lined up like cattle. The foremen, superintendents and others, walking through the line, would pick out a man and say: 'You come up.' The next man would be pushed out of line and told that he only had to be used, and it was always the good active union men whom they could not use."

"Superintendent Pension, of the Armour Canning Department, addressed the employees in the following language: 'This morning you were away like cattle, and we will take you back like cattle.'"

The Strike Order.

According to estimates, 8,500 men were directly affected in Chicago alone by to-day's strike. Fully that number of strikers were on hand at 6 o'clock this morning, expecting immediate employment, while others were waiting for a statement later. The cattle butchers had no sooner reported than the charge of discrimination was raised. The butchers left in a body, and Mr. Donnelly's general order declining another strike followed. It was said that the employees of various packing houses in the different cities affected by the previous strike, the order read:

"Order out all the departments again; companies violating agreement."

The Rioting Begins.

The first rioting of the day came when Frank Miller was set on by a crowd of strike sympathizers. They beat him so badly that at the Englewood Union Hospital, where he was taken, it was said he had little chance of recovery. Miller was knocked in front of Armour and Company's plant, and after he was almost killed to death he was found by pedestrians, who sent for a physician. It was found that Miller's skull was fractured and his jaw broken.

Further trouble came when Joseph Younche, employed at Nelson Morris and Company's plant, was taken out of the yards so that his knee, that had been fractured by the falling of a sled, could be carried for a physician. The doctor, after attending the wounded man, called an ambulance to have the sufferer taken back into the company's improvised hospital in the yards. A crowd, assuming that Younche was a non-union man, attacked the ambulance and nearly upset the vehicle in an endeavor to reach the supposed foe. With drawn revolvers, two policemen and the doctor defended their charge.

HURLED INKSTAND AT HIS ACCUSER

(By Associated Press.)
ATLANTA, July 22.—A branded "knave and a liar" on the floor of the House, in the State Legislature, this morning by Representative Buchanan, of Maryland. Representative Steed, of Carroll, hurled an inkstand at his accuser, striking him in the face. Representative Buchanan threw a book, no less than a dozen members. The Rules Committee immediately demanded an apology from both members, which was forthcoming, but their friends say that this was merely formal, and that the trouble of the most serious nature is feared.

NO FIGHT IN THE EAST

Republicans Concede Doubtful States to the Democrats.

THAT PARKER TELEGRAM

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 22.—There are indications that the Republicans will make no serious effort this year to carry the doubtful States of the East. This means that they concede the Southern States to the Democrats, and also the States of New York, New Jersey, Delaware and Connecticut. Republicans have never seriously professed that they had a reasonable chance of carrying Maryland and Kentucky. It is believed they have little hope of getting West Virginia.

They do not admit that the Democrats will carry Indiana, but Democrats recall that the State went for Grover Cleveland in 1902 by a majority of over six thousand, even with an Indiana man at the head of the national ticket. The percentage of the vote of Indiana, which is purchasable is larger than that of any other State in the Union. Money decides nearly every election. If Taggart should be the National Chairman he would move heaven and earth to get the electoral vote of the State for Parker and Davis, and he would not lead a forlorn hope. The result in the State is bound to be close, whether Roosevelt or Parker gets a majority. The fact that Senator Fairbanks is on the ticket does not mean much in the light of history, and the Senator's personal ability, but ten minutes in his society cools a man off as if he had been sitting on an iceberg, cracking hailstones with his teeth. He is in the Senate because he is a man of great wealth, and money is more needed in Indiana than in any State in the Union.

Are Rather Panicky.

The Republicans are up in the air. They were demoralized to the point of panic by the telegram Judge Parker sent to the National Convention after his nomination. This was admitted here last night by one of the best known Republicans personally. He was conversing with an intimate friend, whose name cannot be given, but who repeated the substance of the conversation, carefully withholding from publication the name of the gentleman who made the statement. The Republican party in the East, and the demoralization into which it was thrown by the Parker telegram. This gentleman, by the way, holds one of the highest positions in the government.

"I do not think the Republicans can carry New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Connecticut, Maryland, West Virginia or Kentucky," he said. "I am willing to admit there is doubt about their being able to carry Indiana, but I believe the electoral vote of the State will be cast for Roosevelt. I believe the Republicans will carry practically everything west of the Mississippi. In fact, I believe the Democrats will lose everything west of the river, and the Republicans will win the rest of the country."

"It put us in the air. We had planned a campaign to be fought on the lines of last year. The Democrats got into power, to be used, and, all our literature was prepared along that line. The telegram compelled a complete change, and we have not yet completed the mapping out of the campaign. We did not expect the Democrats to declare for the gold standard; we expected them to avoid any allusion to the money question in their platform, and that is just what they did. Then comes the telegram putting the gold standard before the country. So we had to go to work to revise all our plans, and the work is not yet completed."

What They Will Attempt.

Regarding the issues which the Republicans will finally attempt to make, the gentleman quoted seemed in some doubt. He did say, however, that if the country was irrevocably committed to the gold standard of value was sound. He also said that it was not certain that the country is now on a gold basis, and this contention is made by the gold standardists. The Democrats, including the New York Tribune, which, by the way, is about the only paper in New York which is not supporting Parker and Davis.

This would indicate that the Republicans are going to still seek to make the financial question an issue by contending that the country is not safely on a gold basis, and that the Democrats are at heart in favor of the gold standard. The Tribune has printed daily extracts from the speeches of Democratic campaign orators in 1896 to show that the party is in favor of free coinage, and that if it had the power it would abolish the single gold standard. The Democrats would welcome an attack along those lines. The St. Louis convention demonstrated to the country so clearly that the Democrats wished to allow the money question to rest where it had been, that there is nothing to be feared from attempts to resurrect a ghost. The Republican whom I have been quoting above remarked at one point in the conversation that "if the issue is not as between candidates, I have no fears as to the result."

And, after all, there is where the real danger of the Republicans lies, probably. Mr. Roosevelt, with his abolitionism, his militarism, his Rough Riderism, has made him the ideal candidate for the Democrats. There are many signs that the people are desirous of seeing such a man at the head of the nation.

PROHIBITION CANDIDATES NOTIFIED YESTERDAY

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 22.—Dr. Silas C. Swallow, of Harrisburg, Pa., and George W. Carroll, of Texas, Prohibition candidates for President and Vice-President, were notified of their nominations to-day.

Cape Henry and Va. Beach Every Sunday Via C. & O. Outings.

\$1.00 round trip to Norfolk, \$1.25 to Virginia Beach. Two trains, 8:30 and 9 A. M. No stops.

HOUDON'S LAST NIGHT

Famous Statue Lifted From Its Pedestal and Guarded in Rotunda.

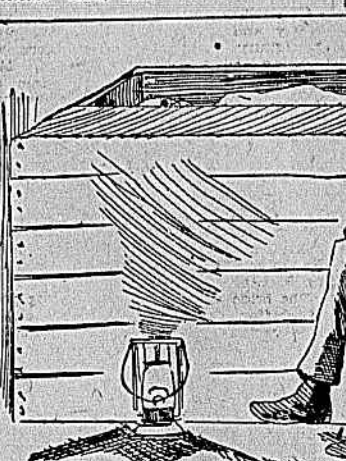
WILL BE TAKEN OUT TO-DAY

Much Progress Was Made in Vacating Capitol Yesterday.

The famous Houdon statue of Washington, placed in the rotunda of the Capitol May 14, 1796, was yesterday removed from its pedestal, carefully boxed, and placed in a reclining position on the floor hard by where it had so long stood. It was guarded through the long hours of the night by Capitol Policemen Wallace Jenkins.

To-day it will be removed and placed in a corrugated iron house, which is being erected for its reception and safe-keeping on the Square near the Crawford Washington monument while the Capitol is being rebuilt.

The work of taking down the splendid piece of statuary was an exceedingly delicate task, and was committed by



WATCHING BESIDE THE PRICELESS MARBLE.
After 108 years Houdon's statue of Washington spends last night in old Capitol, guarded against harm.

Governor Montague, Colonel Richardson and Treasurer Harman, who were named by the Legislature to care for it, to Mr. Albert D. Potts, who has charge of the statuary in the United States Capitol at Washington.

Did Work Well.

Mr. Potts, assisted by his son and some hands to do the heavy work, performed the task in an admirable manner, and the statue was not marred in the slightest degree. The pedestal, which is of the finest marble, will be also boxed and placed by the iron house along with the statue, and when the new Capitol is ready for occupancy Mr. Potts will likely be summoned here to set it in place again.

Much progress was made yesterday in the matter of vacating the old building. The desks, chairs and pictures were removed from the two legislative chambers, and the offices of the House and Senate were cleared out. The new quarters removed from the old Executive Hotel. The Governor and other officers will vacate next week.

Colonel Richardson is selling the Senate desks and chairs as relics, and a good many claims have already been put in for them. The fence around the building is about completed, and Contractor Chesler said last night the work on the digging of the foundation would begin on Monday. He will begin tearing off the roof on August 1st.

CAPTURED TOWN AFTER BIG BATTLE

(Continued from First Page.)

To watch the enemy's left flank. After these positions had been taken, the fight ceased for a time, but it was resumed at dawn. The Russians had thirty-two guns in action, and they vigorously shelled the Japanese. To this the Japanese replied, and the bombardment lasted four hours.

During this time the Japanese infantry moved forward. The flankers had succeeded in scaling the heights on the Russian right, by 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which hour the main force was ordered to storm the Russian center. The Japanese artillery protected this movement splendidly, but the infantry met with a severe fire and lost heavily. In the afternoon the Japanese succeeded in partially cutting off the Russian retreat, and this became a rout. The enemy went to the rear in two directions, to the northward and to the southward. The Russian forces included, in addition to the artillery, seven battalions of infantry and a regiment of Cossacks. The enemy left behind him the dead, the wounded, and one hundred and thirty-one prisoners. Three hundred and thirty-five Japanese were taken, and the Russian losses were estimated at one thousand. The Japanese lost one officer and fifty-four killed and eighteen wounded.

On July 24th Japanese forces attacked a battalion of infantry and a thousand cavalry who occupied Che Chiao, to the northward of Shaojen Tzu. After four hours of fighting the Russians retired across the Yalu River. In this engagement the Japanese had seventeen men wounded.

READY TO DO RIGHT THING.

Russia Will Release Malacca as Soon as Her Character Is Established.

(By Associated Press.)
LONDON, July 22.—3:25 P. M.—In accordance with instructions from Foreign Minister Lansdowne, Count Benckendorff, the Russian ambassador to Great Britain, has informed Foreign Secretary Lansdowne that immediately upon the establishment of the presence of the broad arrow on the Russian flag, the Russian steamer Malacca, which is on board a contraband character, is on board that vessel, she will be released. In response to this notification Lord Lansdowne assured Count Benckendorff.

Our Competitors Say

they don't see how we do it. They've got a "think" coming to them. We buy goods in large quantities, get the advantage of trade and cash discounts.

"Cut Right" Prices.

therefore, are the same that many dealers pay for goods. You can save money by buying anything in the drug line at either of our stores.

"Why Pay More?"

Try the delicious drinks at our fountains.

Polk Miller Drug Company
Polk Miller - Childrey Co.

diff that all the boxes marked with the broad arrow were the property of the British government, and the secretary added that he had been informed by the Peninsula and Oriental Company, the owners of Malacca, that there was no contraband on board, a statement which the British government accepted because of the standing of the company.

The report shows that although the tonnage handled in 1903 was 25 per cent, all the volume of business yielded \$1,600,000 more than the previous year, and that the loss of operation of the Boston Cotton company plant was due largely to the fact that the company crushed only about 60 per cent of the seed cotton. The handling of the company's mining properties in Germany were reported as exhibiting marked improvement during the year.

Optimistic Views.

The optimism of New York interests is reflected in the following special telegram from New York, received last night, and which it supplements by a statement of resources and liabilities of the corporation:

NEW YORK, July 22.—Interests connected with the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company have expressed the opinion that the year will be the best, from the standpoint of earnings, in the history of the company. The company is well supplied with working capital, and will be able to conduct its operations this year with greater economy than at any time heretofore.

The view of the interest that has been created in the company, partly on account of the financing that it has done the past year, the following statement of the company's resources and liabilities, and otherwise, leaving a balance of \$1,208,500.93.

A statement of assets and liabilities as of July 25, 1904, follows:

Current assets, \$1,208,500.93
Excess current assets, 4,675,907.6,805,633

Current liabilities, \$12,125,000
Excess current assets, 4,675,907.6,805,633

The company has received approximately \$5,000,000 in cash from the proceeds of the \$6,000,000 preferred stock, which working capital has increased to that extent, making a total working capital of the Chemical Company proper \$10,355,766.

The subsidiary companies also have net current assets of about \$1,000,000, principally cash, so that the total working capital of the company, including subsidiary companies, is about \$11,355,000.

John B. Dennis, of Blair & Company, who was elected a director at the annual meeting Wednesday, increases the representation of his firm in the directorate.

THE RUSSIAN REPLY.

Contains Agreement That Malacca Shall Not be Brought Before Prize Court.

(By Associated Press.)
ST. PETERSBURG, July 22.—The Russian reply to the British protest was handed to Ambassador Harding this afternoon. Russian agrees that the Malacca shall not be brought before a prize court, and undertakes to guarantee that no similar incident shall occur in the future. As a matter of formally the Malacca cargo will be examined at Suda Bay, island of Greta, in the presence of the British Russian consuls, the Russian government having ordered her to stop at Suda Bay for that purpose. Both countries in the final agreement displayed a conciliatory spirit. It is usually supposed that the recall of the volunteer fleet steamers had been ordered. A claim for damages as a result of delays in the steamer will be presented due course of time by the British embassy.

SUNK ONE VESSEL.

The Vladivostok Fleet at Work. Steering Southward, But Destination Unknown.

(Special London Times Cable to The Times-Dispatch, Copyright, 1904.)

TOKIO, July 22.—The Russian Vladivostok fleet was sighted Thursday morning at 7 o'clock off Iwato, steering to the southward. Their design is wholly obscure. The latest report of their operations shows that they sunk one vessel, a small steamer, and captured two others, one of which they released. One vessel had no cargo and the other had nothing in her bottom but edible seaweed.

Rain Interferes Again.

(Special London Times Cable to The Times-Dispatch, Copyright, 1904.)

GENERAL KUROKI'S HEADQUARTERS (Via Seoul), July 23.—A fortnight's perfect weather has been succeeded by torrents of rain, indicating a spell of broken weather which will prevent operations. The Japanese have advanced their right and center wings, but the Russians gave no sign of a general move in front, and it is unlikely that they will give battle again, as their numbers appear to be diminished. The Japanese right is consequently upon the successful operations of the nineteenth division, which should cause the retirement of the Russians. Foreigners here sharply criticize the tactics employed by the seventh division of the Russians at Motiening.

Joined Vladivostok Squadron.

(By Associated Press.)
LONDON, July 22.—A dispatch to Reuters' Telegram Company, from St. Petersburg, says it is reported there that cruisers, said to have been bought by

CHEMICAL OFFICERS ARE RE-ELECTED

(Continued from First Page.)

Walters in his statement as to the loan, and states the effect of his statement thus:

"Henry Walters, president of the Atlantic Coast Line and chairman of the Finance Committee of the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co., which negotiated the loan of \$6,000,000 last summer, supplemented the report with a statement of the facts regarding